

## The Citizen

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### DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Miss Ruth Hoyt has been made police chief at Wellesley college.

Lady Bertha Dawkins acts as an understudy to Queen Mary of England.

Miss Jeanne Duportail has been given the degree of doctor of literature at the Paris Sorbonne. She is the first woman to receive this degree at this school.

Mrs. Belle Van Dorn Harbert of Denver, president of the International Congress of Farm Women, has been decorated with the cross of the Order of Agriculture of Belgium. She is the first woman to be so honored.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is well known in art circles as a painter of landscapes. She has had advantage for study, both in this country and abroad, and it was while a student at the Art Students' league, in New York, that she met the future president of the United States.

### Mexican Matters.

In Mexico the land is so rich that "patriots" grow wild there.—Atlanta Constitution.

Mexican peons are getting the land back slowly, but surely—six feet at a time.—Washington Post.

Former President Taft's characterization of Mexico as "an international nuisance" seems to cover that situation.—St. Louis Republic.

Mexico may yet see a republican form of government that aims at other purposes than the establishment of a virtual tyranny for the benefit of a passing adventurer.—Washington Star.

### Town Topics.

Paris has a no gambling club. Anything for novelty.—New York Sun.

Milwaukee is famous also for the prize fights that it has.—Chicago News.

A man in New York tried to bribe a policeman with stage money. Such a state of innocence is hard to imagine; to the Gotham mind, impossible.—Baltimore American.

We are not living in frontier days. Chicago is not a frontier city. Yet we are perhaps the most armed city in the world. Boys in some districts carry guns with as great frequency as they do watches.—Chicago Tribune.

### Stray Stories.

A horse at a California factory wears close fitting goggles to protect its eyes from chemical fumes.

One of the scariest of American autographs is said to be that of John Eliot, the famous "apostle to the Indians."

Forty-eight cities in the world have a certified population exceeding half a million, according to the latest census returns.

In the year 1627 Drabellus invented the thermometer. The barometer was likewise invented by Torricelli the same year.

### The Art of War.

All field guns hereafter built for the United States army will be so mounted that they can be used against aeroplanes.

A bullet from a high power rifle travels 8,000 feet a second; one from an automatic pistol less than half that distance.

Gold backed mirrors for searchlights are being tried by British warships on the theory that they will penetrate fog better and distinguish more readily a gray vessel against a background of similar color.

### Three Reels.

Turin is the Italian center of the moving picture film making industry. In Singapore motion picture theater seats are provided for the poorer native classes behind the screens at reduced prices.

A Polish scientist is the inventor of a motion picture camera which can be carried in the hand and which is operated by compressed air as long as a button is pressed.

# GENERAL BENNETT H. YOUNG ANNOUNCES HIS PLATFORM

## Distinguished Candidate For the Short Term Senatorship Gives Reasons For Nomination—Asks For Recognition



GENERAL BENNETT H. YOUNG

### PLATFORM AND ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Democratic Voters of Kentucky:

I am a candidate on the Democratic ticket in the primary for the Short Term in the United States Senate. This service will last only ninety days.

I ask the votes of my party because I have served it with unflinching loyalty for more than forty years. In every city, state and national campaign since 1872, without compensation, or even the payment of traveling expenses, I have gone when and where the party authorities asked, and defended Democratic principles and advocated the election of its standard bearers.

In the contest between Governor Beckham and John W. Yerkes, at Mt. Sterling, I assisted in opening the campaign. One hundred thousand copies of my speech were distributed amongst the people. In the contest between Judge Hager and Wilson I rendered all possible aid to the Democratic standard bearer.

I was one of Governor Goebel's counsel in his contest before the Election Commission, and also before the Legislature. I became Governor Beckham's adviser when he took the office, and he declared no man ever had better counsel. At his request I induced General John B. Castleman to become Adjutant General, and General Castleman's services did much to save civil war and widespread bloodshed in Kentucky. When the members of the Legislature, after the assassination of Wm. Goebel, were driven from Frankfort and their warrants for pay were refused, in order to hold them together until they could return to the capital I arranged, through my own bank, to advance the pay of all who needed or desired it until such time as warrants could be secured. This amounted to many thousands of dollars.

I was a member of the Constitutional Convention and stood for the rights of the people in every contest in that body. As Chairman of the Committee on Municipalities I fathered the enactment that limits all grants of franchises to 20 years and required their sale for the benefit of the public and not for political favorites or grafters. This has already put hundreds of thousands of dollars in the city and county treasury, and will when old grants expire, add many millions more. I was the principal advocate of the clauses preventing railway discrimination and the acquisition of competing lines by railroads. The value of these provisions can not be estimated in money.

This is my first and it will be my only request for office, and after forty years of labor and service to my party I ask the honor of representing in the United States Senate the state of Kentucky, for which my forefathers fought the red men, the state in which I was born, I have lived, and always served as best I could. I pray Kentucky may always be right, but I shall always be for Kentucky, right or wrong.

BENNETT H. YOUNG.

Louisville, Ky., July 8th.

In response to the expressed wishes of many hundred voters throughout the state, General Bennett H. Young today made public the platform upon which he rests his candidacy for the Short Term in the United States Senate, to cover the ninety days, running from November 15th, 1914, to March 1st, 1915. General Young has for more than forty-two years been identified with the Democratic party in Kentucky. Returning after the war, in 1868, and settling in Louisville, Ky., he took up the practice of law, where he quickly took front rank among the foremost members of the bar. From that day to the present time he has been a consistent, earnest worker for Democratic success, and never failed to help in any campaign by contribution or speeches.

#### Service in Constitutional Convention.

His first public service, and the only elective office that he has ever held, was as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1890.

As Chairman of the Municipal Committee he was largely instrumental in framing the Constitution which has done so much to protect the people of Kentucky. After the Constitutional Convention he became one of the leaders in explaining and advocating the adoption of the new Constitution by the people of Kentucky, who responded with an unprecedented majority in favor of the new instrument. At the time it was viciously attacked, especially by the corporations. Previous

to the Constitution of 1890 franchises for city railroads and other public utilities were farmed out to those favorites who might be able to secure them by use of influence or in other ways much less reputable. Under this Constitution all such franchises must be sold to the highest bidder. Had this plan been adopted fifty years before it would have been worth \$100,000,000 to the people of Kentucky. Under the present Constitution they must be sold at public outcry and can last only twenty years.

He was also largely instrumental in securing the provision in the Constitution which prevents a railroad from securing control of competing lines. This has been shown to be a most valuable provision, notable so in the suit by which the state prevented the purchase of what is known as the Illinois Central Railroad by the Louisville & Nashville, and so secured competition for all of Southwestern Kentucky. In money it is almost impossible to value the benefit of this provision.

#### Advisor of Goebel.

There has never been a canvass of any importance in the State of Kentucky for the last forty years in which General Young has not taken part, always paying his own expenses and giving his time without compensation, speaking and organizing. In the dark days of 1890 and 1900 he became one of the counsel of William Goebel in his contest for the office of Governor before the Election Commission and af-

terward one of his counsel in the contest before the Legislature. He was the last one of his lawyers to confer with him and had arranged a line of argument to be presented on the following day, a few minutes before Goebel was shot down in the grounds of the capitol. After the stricken Governor was carried to the Capital Hotel, at his request General Young went out upon the balcony of the hotel and urged the people in Frankfort to do no act of violence, but to live within the law.

At that time it was feared that the Federal Government would interfere, and when it was certain that Governor Goebel could not live, General Young was urged to come at once to Frankfort, and arrived there from Louisville about the time Goebel died.

General Young wrote the oath that Governor Beckham took upon assuming the place made vacant by the death of Governor Goebel, and at once became his advisor and counsel.

When it was necessary to advise with counsel of W. S. Taylor, who were then in the Capitol Building, with John K. Hendricks, of Paducah, General Young was appointed by the rest of Governor Goebel's counsel to confer with Mr. Taylor's lawyers and took such steps as would prevent conflict. Upon entering the State House he was confronted by soldiers who had their bayoneted guns across the entrance. Being refused admission, they defied these soldiers and entered the State House, and, after a conference with Governor Bradley and associates, such arrangements were made as prevented bloodshed between the contending factions. In connection with Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Phil B. Thompson and Judge Thomas Paynter, he remained in Frankfort to look after the interests of Governor Beckham. Many friends urged him to leave the capital, but he simply decided that duty called him there and he remained until the end.

Governor Beckham, in introducing him to an audience on an occasion when General Young was making a speech upon the anniversary of Governor Goebel's death, said that General Young had been his wisest and truest advisor and his best counsel in those trying days.

#### In the Contest Between Beckham and Yerkes.

When the contest occurred between Governor Beckham and John W. Yerkes, General Young was asked by the State Committee to make one of the opening speeches of the campaign at Mt. Sterling, Ky. The committee published 100,000 copies of this speech for distribution, and it was not only largely circulated, but published either in whole or in part in every Democratic paper in the state, and it was agreed at that time that this speech had a very large influence in aiding Governor Beckham's election.

In introducing General Young some time afterward to Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Senator Blackburn said that this Mt. Sterling speech at the opening of this campaign was, in his judgment, the most effective campaign speech ever made in Kentucky.

#### Long Service for the Democratic Party.

In every contest General Young has always borne an earnest and active part and has probably made more speeches than any man in Kentucky who has never held office. Beginning with the period when he helped canvass for Governor McCreary, when he was candidate for Governor the first time, in 1878, down to the present time, his labor and his money have been at the command of the party, and he has never hesitated in his loyalty to the principles and organization of the Democratic party.

General Young is an Earnest Supporter of President Woodrow Wilson. General Young is an earnest supporter of President Woodrow Wilson, and believes that all loyal Democrats should rally to his support in upholding him in his wise and humane policy.

This is the first and only office that General Young has ever asked at the hands of the Democrats of Kentucky, and great numbers of voters have said that in view of his long service to the party, his intellectual attainments and general fitness for this high office, the Democrats of Kentucky could send no better man to the United States Senate.

### UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED

General Young's Home County Wants Him.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the speaking of General Bennett H. Young at his opening address for the Short Term of the United States Senate after his speech at Nicholasville, July 4th, 1914:

"The Democrats of Jessamine County, with great satisfaction and pride, commend to the people of Kentucky their fellow-countryman, General Bennett H. Young, for the position of United States Senator for the Short Term. Born in our midst, we have watched his career for many years with general interest. Jessamine County feels honored to be able to offer to the people of Kentucky one so splendidly qualified to fill the high place to which he aspires. A Democrat of Democrats, ever loyal to the party, we are assured that he will meet every expectation of all the people of his native state.

"His forceful and eloquent advocacy of the principles of Democracy for the past forty years should endear him to every voter in Kentucky, and his usefulness as a citizen in developing the state ought to win for him a great victory in the August primary."

DR. J. A. VAN ARSDALE, Chairman.  
JOHN H. WELLSCH, Secretary.

(ad)

## Political Tares

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.  
Dean of the Moody Bible Institute,  
Chicago

TEXT—"While men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat." Matt. 13:25.



The approach of our national holiday gives occasion for a discourse on our political situation from a Christian standpoint. This nation is a trust from God for whose wise administration we shall all be held proportionally responsible. More over the maintenance of God's honor and the progress of his

truth in the earth are so affected by human governments that he is not only a weak citizen but a weak Christian who, making one in a republic, allows himself to become indifferent to its administration.

There have been those who have believed this nation to be a peculiar favorite of God. They have felt that he led thither those who laid its foundation upon Plymouth Rock. That he nerved the hearts of their successors who cemented its masonry with the blood of Bunker Hill and Yorktown. They have felt, to change the figure, that these men sowed good seed in this field, but while men slept, while we have all been engrossed in our schemes for wealth, an enemy hath sowed tares. The situation today is not the harvest our forefathers would have wished. It is not the legitimate outcome of the Declaration of Independence.

I. One of our political tares is the peculiar tide of immigration to our shores, the character of which has changed radically within a few years. Our first settlers had an inborn spirit of freedom and a past history of conquest and success, and their immediate successors, though sometimes inferior in other respects, were of kindred blood, and came from lands where the spirit of liberty and the political duties of the individual have been cherished. They have thus been easily assimilated and have helped to build up the prosperity of the country. But it is not so with reference to the present immigrants, many of whom have been down-trodden politically, and have no ideal of citizenship. We should rejoice, indeed, at an opportunity to be a blessing to them, but we should not swallow more of them than we are able to digest.

II. Another of these "tares" is the liquor traffic, lying as it does at the center of all political and social mischief, and paralyzing energies in every direction. The responsibility of Christian citizens lies in their willingness to permit it to exist, and worse still to permit it to exist for a consideration! It is impossible to destroy the appetite, but it is not impossible to deny the opportunity to gratify the appetite by law. Has not the time come for Christians who know the meaning of the Declaration of Independence, to say nothing of the Decalogue, to break the shackles which bind them to a social custom, to a blind prejudice, or even to a political party, in order to serve their homes, their God and their native land in driving this rum demon from our shores?

III. Another of these "tares" is the secularization of the Sabbath day—a growing tendency to change that day from a holy day into a holiday, to convert it from a day of rest into a day of labor, to neglect the public worship of God, the sacred observance of his laws for the sake of social pleasures and business gains.

Who is responsible for these things? Could secular enterprises prosper on the Lord's day if Christians frowned upon them? And has not God a controversy with us for these things? Will he not avenge himself on such a nation as this? How can we have religion without worship? And how can we have worship without a Sabbath?

What can we do about these things? (1) We can throw the weight of our example on the right side. We can certainly do this so far as the keeping of the Sabbath is concerned, and so far as the liquor traffic is concerned. God would have saved Sodom had there been ten righteous men in that place.

(2) We may throw a ballot on the right side. As Joseph Cook once said: "The managing politicians care for nothing but arithmetic and, therefore, one of our supreme duties is to stand up, and stand together, and be counted." The powers that be are ordained of God, and as God's servants we are to see that his will, and not the will of Satan, is carried out in the selection of them.

(3) There is a third thing we can do, and that is pray. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. Remember Abraham's intercession for Sodom and Gomorrah for Jerusalem. But alas, how little do we pray for these things! Alas for our patriotism when we are besieging the throne of grace!

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR JULY 26

THE POUNDS AND THE TALENTS.  
LESSON TEXT—Luke 19:11-27, cf. Matt. 25:14-30.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will set thee over many things; enter into the joy of thy lord." Matt. 25:21 R. V.

We are told plainly why Jesus spoke the first parable (v. 11). We must beware of confusing these two parables though they are one in their essential teachings.

The parable of the pounds was uttered before the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem while that of the talents was spoken subsequently. This association does not mean identity for each has a separate lesson. Both have to do with an absent lord whose return was imminent. The Jews looked for a temporal visible kingdom and many were associating the earthly life of our Lord with that expected manifestation. Hence this parable as recorded by Luke.

#### Issue Is Fidelity.

I. "Occupy Till I Come," vv. 11-14. Both of these parables have to do with the return of an absent lord who will then establish his kingdom. In view of this return and consummation, his servants are to give their undivided attention to their immediate responsibilities. They are to trade, to do business with that that has been entrusted to them. They are to actively discharge their duty. Ere the visible kingdom is established, Jesus told these Jews, there must be a period of preparation. Jesus, himself, is the "noblemen" whose ascension into heaven where he is to receive a kingdom fulfills the "departure into a far country." He will return to set up that kingdom, Acts 1:9-11, with "all authority," Matt. 28:18 R. V., Eph. 1:22; 1 Pet. 3:22. He may return at any time. In neither parable is there a full description of the kingdom as it is to be established, for both have to do with the servants. The issue is that of fidelity in each case.

The "citizens" (v. 14) include his proper subjects the Jews, John 1:11; Acts 4:27-28, and in this connection we recall their cry, "Away with him, crucify him," Luke 23:8; John 19:15. These "citizens," also include all his professed followers but not necessarily regenerated men, Matt. 7:22-23. The king gives to each servant (v. 13) a pound (about \$18.00). His deposit is equal in each case. In the parable of the talents there is a difference in the amounts bestowed. This last emphasizes the fact that each is to be held responsible according to the measure of his own personal ability. Putting these two together we see that all the servants of the king are responsible for the one pound which is a symbol of the common fact of the kingdom power. At the same time the servant is also responsible for that common power according to the measure in which it is entrusted to him, in which he is able to deal with it. The small amount of one pound indicates our responsibility for the smallest gifts.

#### Parable of Pounds.

II. "When He Was Returned," vv. 15-30. The parable of the pounds was spoken to those who thought he must at once establish his kingdom of God. That of the talents was given in answer to the disciples' inquiry as to when certain things which he had foretold would take place. Upon his return all these servants will be summoned before him, Matt. 25:18, Rom. 14:10-12, 11 Cor. 5:10. As Jesus stood there, he, likewise of that as of all other ages, saw ahead of him Jerusalem with its scourging, suffering and death. He also saw beyond that his resurrection and departure to receive a kingdom (v. 12), a period therefore in this world during which his servants shall be responsible for the care of his interests, a time during which they shall occupy, do business with what he has entrusted them of the kingdom authority and power. All of this will culminate in his return when he will deal with those to whom this responsibility has been given, and then establish finally his kingdom. In the parable Jesus deals with each servant separately, and emphasizes the fact of stewardship. The pound belonged to the king. For his faithfulness the first servant received, v. 17, (a) the king's commendation and (b) authority over ten cities. Later, (v. 24) he also received another pound. The second did not give quite so good a report, and his reward lacked the approbation of the king, though he is placed over "five cities." His reward was in proportion to his faithfulness.

The third report was bad. It reveals neglect, laziness, and a wrong conception regarding the king. He sought to excuse his sloth by blaming another. The excuses of the sinner always condemn himself, not God, and augment the sinner's guilt. The "wicked servant" lost what he would not use. If we will not use we must lose. Doubtless this servant considered himself unfortunate, though he was judged "out of his own mouth." Reverting again to those citizens who hated him and would not have the king to "reign over them," Jesus closes his parable (v. 27).